

Prevention & Recovery



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A Multi-Agency Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Collaboration

"To the Creator: Give us the strength, the courage, the compassion, and the confidence to do the right thing." --Pete Conway, Billings IHS Director [At the Billings Child Protection Conference 4/20/10]

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Don't Shatter the Dream



NEWS RELEASE - December 14, 2012 Contact: Nedra Darling 202-219-4152

Assistant Secretary Washburn Announces BIA Law Enforcement's Holiday Season "Don't Shatter the Dream" Mobilization for Indian Country Effort to prevent impaired driving runs from December 14, 2012 through January 1, 2013

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn today announced that, starting on December 14, 2012, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services (OJS) will begin its "Don't Shatter the Dream" campaign throughout Indian Country to prevent impaired driving during this holiday season. The campaign is being conducted by BIA and tribal law enforcement agencies through January 1, 2013.

"The 'Don't Shatter the Dream' mobilization effort is a tremendous initiative that is conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal law enforcement agencies working together to keep drivers and passengers safe on Indian Country roads during the holiday season," Washburn said. "I want to thank all of BIA and tribal law enforcement for their courageous service and efforts to promote and maintain traffic safety throughout Indian Country."

The Don't Shatter the Dream Indian State Impaired Driving Mobilization is a joint effort by the BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS), the Indian Affairs Indian Highway Safety Program (IHSP) and the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to reduce injuries and save lives.

The campaign unites the BIA with tribal law enforcement agencies across the country to reinforce the message that driving while impaired will not be tolerated. Officers will be on alert throughout this holiday season conducting checkpoints and patrols to protect those travelling on reservation roadways.

This is the eighth year that the BIA has worked with tribal law enforcement personnel to set up enhanced enforcement on federal Indian lands in an effort to reduce motor vehicle crash injuries and fatalities, especially those attributed to impaired drivers.

Getting alcohol- and drug-impaired drivers off the road takes a great effort.



DECEMBER NATIVE AMERICAN IMPAIRED DRIVING CRACKDOWN

Native Americans are two to three times more likely to die or be seriously injured in a traffic crash than any other ethnic group. In an effort to reduce the incidences of alcohol impaired driving during the holiday season, the BIA Indian Highway Safety Program (BIA IHSP) is sponsoring a national enforcement mobilization throughout Indian Country. The "Don't Shatter the Dream" enforcement mobilization and awareness campaign scheduled for December 14, 2012 - January 1, 2013 is a repeat of a successful impaired driving mobilization during the holidays last year. Each year many Indian Country law enforcement agencies participate and report statistics to the BIA IHSP office.

For more information contact the BIA IHSP at (505) 563-5373.

BIA IHSP MOBILIZATION DATES: DECEMBER 14, 2012 - JANUARY 1, 2013

2013 NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS



Thousands of law enforcement agencies across the nation unite in two high visibility enforcement campaigns every year: the Click It or Ticket Mobilization in May and the Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over Crackdown prior to and over Labor Day weekend.

For more information visit: www.TrafficSafetyMarketing.gov



CLICK IT OR TICKET MOBILIZATION DATES: MAY 20 - JUNE 2, 2013
IMPAIRED DRIVING CRACKDOWN DATES: AUGUST 16 - SEPTEMBER 2, 2013

CRIME-CRASH CLOCK

In the U.S., there's a murder every 36 minutes. But someone dies a violent death in a traffic crash every 16 minutes. Many police and sheriff departments across the country are using traffic enforcement to help take a bite out of crime by **LOOKING BEYOND THE TICKET**. Officers and deputies trained to look for evidence of illicit drugs, firearms violations, stolen vehicles, outstanding warrants, and other criminal activity during routine traffic stops are protecting the public safety in two important ways.

SOURCE: 2010 FBI Crime Stats and 2010 NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts

Crime	Crash
1 murder every 36.6 minutes	1 fatality every 16 minutes
1 violent crime every 25.3 seconds	1 person injured every 14 seconds
1 property crime every 3.5 seconds	1 property damage crash every 8 seconds
1 burglary every 14.6 seconds	1 law enforcement-reported crash every 8 seconds

PLEASE POST

More than 1.4 million Americans are arrested annually for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Police arrest an average of 161 drunk drivers per hour alone.

According to the NHTSA's Fatality Analysis in Reporting System (FARS), Native Americans are killed and injured at crash rates two to three times higher than the national average. The high rate of traffic fatalities is a concern across Indian Country. In 2009, a total of 440 Native Americans were killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes across the United States. Of those, 47 percent of the fatalities occurred in alcohol-impaired driving crashes with a driver's blood alcohol content at or above the legal limit of intoxication – equaling a total of 207 fatalities.

"One life lost or severely damaged due to an impaired driving accident is too high a cost for any family or community to have to bear," said OJS Deputy Bureau Director Darren Cruzan. "I encourage everyone to drive and ride safely this holiday season and throughout the new year."

The BIA Office of Justice Services is responsible for managing the Bureau's law enforcement, detention facilities and tribal courts programs, either directly in tribal communities or by funding tribally administered programs through contract and grants.

The IHSP, a part of the OJS, is charged with meeting the traffic safety needs of the 566 federally recognized tribes. One of its goals is to decrease alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries and fatalities in Indian Country. Visit <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OJS/> for more information.

NHTSA's mission is to save lives, prevent injuries and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes through education, research, safety standards, and enforcement activity. For more information, visit www.nhtsa.gov. •

Introducing Rod Robinson, Director, Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse



Prevention & Recovery's Q & A WITH ROD K. ROBINSON, OIASA Director, SAMHSA, HHS

Rod K. Robinson, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of southeastern Montana, is the director of the Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OIASA) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). He has worked extensively with Native communities and programs throughout the country for over three decades. Most recently Robinson worked with the Billings Area Indian Health Services and tribes in that region to build integrated prevention, intervention and treatment service delivery systems and assist them with strategic planning, board and administrative infrastructure design, clinical services strategy, staff supervision training, and other topics relevant to prevention, treatment and recovery in Indian Country. In addition, he has worked with SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse and Treatment (CSAT) on the Access to Recovery Building Recovery Partnerships and Homelessness and Co-occurring Concerns Initiatives.

In this article Robinson discusses his vision for OIASA in carrying out the will of Congress and the tribes as articulated in the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) to align, leverage and coordinate human and fiscal resources across multiple agencies to benefit tribes as they address the complex array of substance abuse concerns within their communities.



Rod Robinson, Director, Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse

P&R: As an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe and based on your extensive experience working within Native communities, what do you think are the major challenges that these communities face when it comes to substance abuse prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery?

RR: The over arching concern within Indian Country is that there needs to be a better system for the coordination of resources available to tribal communities. What tribes are experiencing at present is that there is a silo effect occurring within the federal system rather than a comprehensive, integrated approach to addressing substance abuse. Tribes have expressed that if there could be easier and simpler way of accessing resources and better coordination of these resources, it would better serve them and the concerns they need to address in their communities.

P&R: How important is the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 in advancing a more strategic and coordinated approach to addressing substance abuse concerns in Native communities?

RR: The passage of TLOA is seen as the most critical opportunity created in the last two decades to improve services and acquire critical resources to improve tribal communities. It is the result of long discussions that the tribes have had with the Administration and the various departments within government and represents an outstanding opportunity for tribes to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing substance abuse in Indian Country. Even though tribal action plans have been done in the past, TLOA represents a new era by supporting the development of innovative tribal action plans that create a more integrated service delivery system, which has the potential to have major impacts on substance abuse and other concerns, such as suicide prevention. It is an opportunity to create action plans that truly work for the community. The critical issue will be how tribes and communities capture this opportunity to focus on greater degrees of justice, safety and wellness within their communities. TOLA speaks to the courage and the wisdom of tribes and Congress to sincerely revisit these issues not just in a new plan, but a new era of addressing the key issues in Indian Country.

P&R: How can Native communities best use the resources of OIASA to work at the tribal community level to advance sound prevention and intervention strategies, as well as meet the needs of individuals for treatment and recovery services?

RR: As a director of OIASA, I would like the office to serve as a central location for tribes to access information and resources—not just fiscal resources, but planning and support resources. OIASA is intended to be used as a tool for the tribes so they can come to a central location with questions and find resources and information that really assists them in building tribal action plans. Once those plans are in place, then OIASA becomes a resource to help tribes find fiscal resources or opportunities to implement the plans that have been developed.

P&R: In the relatively short period since TLOA was enacted, have you seen progress in coordinating these important resources for Native communities?

RR: Although I been the director of OIASA for just three months, I have seen a great deal of sincerity and effort across the departments and agencies to really give Indian Country our best effort in terms of aligning, leveraging and coordinating resources for them. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance has a cohort of tribes that it is working with on the tribal action plans. Within SAMHSA, there are several efforts, such as grant programs that are already on the ground and the Native American Center for Excellence, which is assisting tribes with strategic planning or tribal action planning. The Center of Mental Health Services is in the process of developing a tribal policy academy to help tribes plan for or develop comprehensive service delivery plans. The National Native American Center for Addiction Technology Transfer is mounting efforts to assist tribes in terms of preparing the current workforce and building a new workforce for addressing substance abuse in Indian Country. The Indian Health Service is putting significant effort forward in the areas of methamphetamine abuse, sexual assault and suicide prevention. As a final note, it needs to be known that within SAMHSA the administrator has advocated long and hard for Indian Country and is very hopeful of securing a behavioral health tribal prevention grant that will allow SAMHSA/OIASA to focus more deeply into substance abuse, as well as suicide prevention with tribes. TLOA in some ways has acted as a catalyst to bring together both the tribes and the federal agencies in a more meaningful way to address some of the most important issues that Native communities or Indian Country are facing. However, it is not only a catalyst; TOLA has provided a vehicle and a mission-based approach to what the tribes and Congress hope to accomplish.

P&R: What do you think the most pressing priorities for TLOA and OIASA are in both the near-and long-term for achieving the goal of improved federal coordination of resources and services for Indian Country?

RR: The first and foremost priority is for tribes to take advantage of this opportunity to build comprehensive integrated service delivery plans to address substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment. This approach to planning your work and working your plan will give tribes a voice and resources to more effectively address the pressing issues in their communities. Additionally, it will be important that tribes capture the opportunity to use the science available to us to help craft more comprehensive and innovative tribal action plans, which is the centerpiece of the TLOA act. I encourage tribes to take advantage of the opportunities that exist within TLOA to position ourselves as tribes at the table to be able to influence healthcare policy as we launch into a new era of healthcare service delivery intended to provide better environments and better opportunities for our loved ones. •

Restoring the Circle



Addressing and Responding to Violence and Abuse on Tribal Colleges and University Campuses

Contributed by the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, <http://www.aihec.org>

"Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses" Initiative Launched in October 2012 at Haskell Indian Nations University

On October 10-11, 2012, the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs office launched a policy development and public education campaign, "Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses," to help increase awareness about reducing violence against American Indian women ages 16-24. Three TCUs led the initiative: Haskell Indian Nations University (HINU), the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) and the United Tribes Technical College (UTTC). These participating institutions – with a combined reach of approximately 3,600 American Indian students – worked with AIHEC, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education.

The Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses campaign supports Vice President Joe Biden's 1is2many initiative to reduce dating violence against teens and young women ages 16-24 – because even one incident is too many. Through campus-based action, the Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses initiative will:

1. Create campus-wide policies for students and faculty that address gender-based violence and sexual violence;
2. Develop response protocols for campus police and dormitory/housing programs;



3. Organize awareness training for students, faculty and entire campus community; and
4. Initiate a public relations campaign to stop gender-based abuse and sexual violence.

A critical element of the Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses initiative is educating TCU campuses and communities about the effects of violence and abuse on all students. For this reason, a one-day training event took place at Haskell Indian Nations University on October 10, 2012. The training is based on existing programming from the United Tribes Technical College, which uses education, prevention, and a coordinated community approach to address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking on campuses. Attendees included representatives from various TCUs, Haskell staff and students, and local advocates. The Justice Department's Office on Violence Against Women (OVAW) also presented materials on its Campus Grant Program.

On October 11, 2012, following the Train-the-Trainers event, Haskell Indian Nations University hosted a public awareness kickoff event to highlight challenges and success stories in the fight to combat violence and abuse at TCUs. The all-day event was attended by students, faculty, community leaders, and representatives of governmental partners, and complemented other "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month" events. Titled "Sharing our Stories, Celebrating our Futures" by Haskell students, this event was largely organized by the Haskell student body.

The Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses campaign gives young American Indian women an opportunity to take ownership of their own safety. For more information about the Restoring the Circle: Ending Violence and Abuse on Tribal College and University Campuses initiative, please contact the following:

For General Questions:

Jonodev Chadhuri

Senior Counselor to the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs
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For Questions About the Training:

Brad Hawk

Associate Vice President of Community Wellness
United Tribes Technical College
(701) 255-3285 ext. 1328

bhawk@uttc.edu

Respect and Positive Behavior



Positive Behavioral Intervention and Support at Meskwaki Settlement School

Respect is the message that is being shared with students at the Meskwaki Settlement School in Tama, Iowa. The program, called Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) has been established by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs to give schools capacity-building information and technical assistance for identifying, adapting, and sustaining effective school-wide disciplinary practices.

The PBIS program has proven to be a great benefit to Meskwaki Settlement School because it has helped with bullying prevention, and led to more students demonstrating positive behavior in and out of the classroom. Initially, a main concern of the school's administration was trying to get buy-in from students and staff. However, after implementing the PBIS program, it has been supported by both groups.

Teachers are encouraged to give students "Warrior Pride" tickets as a reward for good behavior, and the more tickets a student collects the greater the prize he or she is able to obtain. Grades from K-12 have brought into the program. According to the Meskwaki school newsletter, 3,385 Pride tickets were handed out in the first quarter of 2012—more than during the same period last year.

The program has teachers' support because it also has helped to decrease classroom disruptions. PBIS is designed for the teacher to take a more active approach to dealing with classroom disruptions, thereby allowing students not to miss class due to this problem behavior. In return, the administration is freed from having to deal continually with classroom discipline issues and can focus on guidance.

The Sac and Fox Settlement School was originally established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as a day school. It then became a part of the South Tama County Community School District in the Iowa public school system. In 1972, the school closed and tribal members applied for it to become part of the BIA school system once more. In 1980, the Sac and Fox Settlement School became a BIA-funded, tribally operated school—first as a contract school; it is now a grant school.

The Meskwaki Indian Settlement is located along the Iowa River about 17 miles southeast of Marshalltown, Iowa, and six miles west of its sister communities in the state, Tama and Toledo. Since the Settlement was established on July 13, 1857, also the date of its Proclamation Day, its land base has grown to over 8,000 acres. Today, there are approximately 1,300 Meskwaki tribal members of which about 800 live on Settlement land. •

We All Have A Role In Preventing Suicide

Contributed by Sarah A. Bernes, an MPH-MSW student conducting a field placement with the Suicide Prevention Resource Center (SPRC)

On World Suicide Prevention Day, September 10, 2012, the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention and U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Regina Benjamin launched the revised National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (NSSP). The Action Alliance includes leaders from the highest levels of both government and the private sector. Their commitment to creating and implementing the revised NSSP indicates that we are moving in the right direction toward achieving the vision of a nation free from the tragic experience of suicide.

Many people argue that we will never fully know a nation without suicide. I respectfully disagree. In 1979, the World Health Organization (WHO) certified the global eradication of smallpox, proving that we can overcome the most daunting health issues with the right resources and ambition. For decades prior to this victory, many people said it could never be done. Like a world without smallpox, a world without suicide will require an incredible triumph of human intellect, collaboration, and perseverance. Each of us must take action within our realm of influence to ensure our future as a suicide-free nation.

The NSSP gets us closer to that vision with its four strategic directions, 13 goals, and 60 objectives. Each strategic direction includes specific examples of actions that people and organizations in the public and private sectors can take to prevent suicide. The NSSP also suggests specific prevention resources for working with populations at greater risk of suicide or suicidal behavior, such as American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) communities. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), AI/AN communities disproportionately bear the burden of youth suicide.

The Action Alliance has set a goal of saving 20,000 lives over the next five years. Join with us in taking steps to accomplish this goal. Download your copy of the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention from <http://actionallianceforsuicideprevention.org/NSSP> and think about what you can do to reduce the burden of mortality and morbidity associated with suicidal behavior. •



National Strategy for Suicide Prevention Task Force Co-leads, Dr. Regina Benjamin (U.S. Surgeon General) and Dr. Jerry Reed (Director of the Suicide Prevention Resource Center)

Striving for a Safe Holiday Season!

The upcoming holiday season is one of the most enjoyable and busy times of the year. The increase in cheer can also bring some particularly dangerous times. During December 2011, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reported that 30% of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes involved alcohol-impaired drivers. NHTSA also stated that at least 71% of the impaired drivers had twice the legal limit blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .15 grams per deciliter or higher. This leads us to question what action steps we can make as individuals to reduce impaired driving. We are all responsible for having control of our own safety and taking action against impaired driving.

Strategies to address reducing alcohol-related injuries and fatalities require actions. If you are planning to celebrate, plan ahead! If you plan to drink, do not plan on driving. Designate a sober driver or find another way home. If you see someone who is drinking, do not let them drive. Know the facts of alcohol-impaired driving:

- American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) have an increased risk of motor-vehicle related injury and death with rates 1.5 to 3 times higher than all U.S. populations.
- Many tribal/BIA law enforcement officers are cross-commissioned with state and county law enforcement agencies to enforce driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) laws.
- Impaired driving is often a symptom of the larger problem: of alcohol misuse and abuse.
- Alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crashes cost more than an estimated \$37 Billion annually.
- In 2010, more than 10,000 people died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes - one every 51 minutes.
- In all U.S. states and in the District of Columbia, the BAC legal limit is .08 or higher.

Even a small amount of alcohol use is not safe when operating a motor vehicle. At the lesser concentration of alcohol at .02% BAC, your judgment becomes questionable with a decline in visual functions and an inability to perform two tasks at the same time. The increase in alcohol concentrations adds to the decrease in the motor and cognitive functions needed to operate a motor vehicle. Take action this holiday season to prevent drunk or impaired driving.

However, there is some positive news. Over the past several years there has been a decline in alcohol-impaired-driving nationwide. With your help we can ensure this downward trend continues. Be safe with every ride and always use occupant restraints for all passengers. For more information on how to make your holidays injury-free, please visit www.NHTSA.gov.

CAPT Nancy Bill
Injury Prevention Program Manager
U.S. Indian Health Service

Tribal Law and Order Act



Tribal Law and Order Act -- Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Memorandum of Agreement and Tribal Action Plan | Webinar Summary

The Tribal Action Plan webinar, held on September 12, 2012, was organized by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, in collaboration with federal partners from the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OIASA) at the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS), the Bureau of Indian Education in the Department of the Interior and DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance. The webinar's purpose was to educate participants about the Tribal Action Plan (TAP), a component within the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), under the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse [Memorandum of Agreement \(MOA\)](#). The MOA was signed by three federal agencies, U.S. Department of Justice, Health and Human Services, and Interior, and among other responsibilities, outlines how agencies should support tribal development of a TAP.

The first panel featured federal agency representatives who described the TAP's purpose and the supportive role of agencies in TAP development, and gave an update on interagency efforts to assist tribes in developing their own TAPs. The second panel featured both a tribal consortium and a single tribe who shared their TAP development experiences.

Federal Panel

The TLOA places an emphasis on federal coordination in support of tribes. It directs federal agencies to coordinate existing federal resources and programs to serve the needs of tribes working to achieve their goals in the prevention, intervention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse in their communities. The Act identifies three federal departments-Health and Human Services, Interior and Justice-that already have strong programs serving Indian country to form the core of this new coordinated effort.

To ensure that federal coordination in support of the MOA and TAP endures, OIASA was created within SAMHSA to coordinate the federal partners' work. The MOA guides their work and allows for broad participation of other agencies and their components within the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee (IASA Committee).

The IASA Committee established workgroups to manage 12 responsibilities stated in the MOA. The workgroups overlap, sharing members and knowledge. This echoes the way different parts of a tribal community overlap or the way different aspects of a well-planned program affect and support each other. In 2011, one workgroup developed the TAP guidelines, a deliverable of the MOA, which can be found on the [OIASA website](#). The guidelines offer a roadmap for tribes seeking to develop a TAP and provides samples of model frameworks for developing one, including a community readiness model, a strategic prevention framework model, a spectrum of prevention model, and a comprehensive assessment process for planning strategies. Also included is a sample tribal resolution and examples of resources and technical assistance that can be provided by federal partners.

The TAP is a tribally driven process where a community builds its plan from the ground up. A significant component of a TAP is the Tribal Coordinating Committee (TCC), which is formed at the local level. The TCC holds the primary responsibility for implementing, reviewing and evaluating a TAP, and for making recommendations to the tribe regarding its plan. The TCC is comprised of a tribal representative serving as chair and, if the tribe chooses, the appropriate Bureau of Indian Affairs agency and Bureau of Indian education line officer, and the Indian Health Service chief executive officer, or his representative. Beyond those individuals, members of the TCC may include tribal leaders, elders, youth, school staff, law enforcement, business owners, spiritual leaders and other interested community members, as well as other federal partners.

The OIASA serves as a point of contact for tribes and their TCCs, answering questions and coordinating tribal requests for training or technical assistance related to the development and implementation of a TAP. Each tribe is encouraged to submit their tribal resolution to the OIASA when they submit their TAP. Doing this helps OIASA identify helpful training and technical assistance and coordinate with other federal partners in meeting tribal requests for assistance.

Tribal Practitioners Panel

Stephanie Craig Rushing at the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, Oregon, serves a consortium of 43 federally recognized tribes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and a tribal epidemiology center in Washington. The consortium has gone through a five-step action planning process that Rushing says usually takes four to six meetings over the course of a year to develop.

The consortium's first meeting provided time to focus on epidemiology data while the second and third meetings were used to gather information from tribes, health professionals and technical experts on regional capacity, readiness and director activities that align with the region's capacity and readiness. Once member tribes and their delegates reviewed the action plan, a resolution was passed at a quarterly board meeting of all tribal delegates supporting it. According to Rushing, the next three to five years will be filled with implementing and evaluating strategies outlined in the plan that are aimed at community change.

A community readiness model was used to help guide the process. "Our use of the readiness model is somewhat unique in that, generally, it's used for a single tribe—and we're using it across the region," said Rushing. "We have to merge and find common denominators, even though our tribes are diverse and might have different levels of readiness. Then we take those activities and try to make sure we're focusing on changing individual knowledge, attitudes and behaviors, but also including activities that focus on the physical environment, organizational systems and community norms and values."

The Cherokee Nation's TAP project was developed under a strategic prevention framework with a state incentive grant from SAMHSA. The effort predates the TLOA but lends itself to what the Act was designed, according to panelists B.J. Boyd and Levi Keehler. They developed Project CAN (Community Anti-Drug Network), a network of neighboring coalitions—that is, a coalition of coalitions—which collaborate on common goals and share resources.

Boyd discussed their work on the project: "Our initial approach was to develop the hub community, the larger population centers that follow the Cherokee Nation. These are the communities most everyone in the surrounding communities passes through frequently. Once we establish a good relationship in the hub community, we then worked with that hub community to branch out to the smaller neighboring communities. Eventually you have all the communities working together in this network. So, you can imagine replicating this ten times and linking them altogether; that's what we're going for.

"We went to state data sources trying to find information. Substance abuse treatment admissions in the state system, prevention needs assessment in the schools.... It is hard to break that down. Ten communities already had drug-free community grants from the drug control policy so they were already working on a coalition model. About four of them didn't have any organization to build upon. We thought it would be easy to build and found that it was a little more challenging."

The Cherokee Nation team suggested this work was not something one can do alone. "It's good to see in the TLOA there appear to be options to seek help from SAMHSA, DOJ, IHS, and other federal partners that can give us ideas on what we need to be doing, we learned a valuable lesson in that tribes and states can work together under a common purpose. Use your TA providers. I found that our providers are very open about learning about our tribe and the nuances of our tribe."

For the full presentation by both panels, as well as a robust question- and answer follow up to each panel discussion, please watch the webinar or download the accompanying TAP webinar summary. Summary provided by Sarah S. Pearson, Tribal Youth Justice Fellow, OJJDP.

(The summary documents of the TAP webinar and the TJP webinar are going through final approvals now and will be available mid-December.)

View webinar here: <http://edc.adobeconnect.com/p8whj71czm9/> •

Action Planning Process

1. Review Epidemiology: Rates, Demographics, Risk and Protective Factors
2. Gather Information about Casual Factors and Regional Capacity
3. Determine Region's Readiness Level
4. Align Action Plan activities to the region's Capacity/Readiness using the Socioecological Model
5. Implement and Evaluate Strategies to Create Community Change



Events / Resources and Services



Upcoming Events

2013 United South Eastern Tribes (USET) Impact Week Meeting

February 4 – 7, 2013
Crystal Gateway Marriott
Arlington, VA
<http://www.usetinc.org>

National Indian Health Board (NIHB) Annual Business Meeting and Board Meeting

March 4 – 15, 2013
Washington, DC
<http://www.nihb.org/>

American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) 2013 Spring Board Meeting

March 18 – 12, 2013
Radisson Hotel & Conference
Center Green Bay
Green Bay, WI
(Hosted by Woodlands TCUs)
<http://www.aihec.org>

Native Women & Men's Wellness Conference

March 17 – 21, 2013
Town & Country Hotel
San Diego, CA
<http://aii.ou.edu/nativewellness2013/>

Services and Resources

Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Youth: A Practitioner's Guide

[Download or order free copies:](#)

Fellowship Opportunities



Maternal Child Health Careers/Research Initiatives for Student Enhancement Undergraduate Program

The Maternal and Child Health Careers/Research Initiatives for Student Enhancement (MCHC/RISE-UP) Program provides opportunities for enhanced public health and related training to eliminate health disparities and promote health equity. The MCHC/RISE-UP Program is a 10-week summer program. Three public health leadership experiences are offered including Clinical/Community, Community Engagement and Advocacy, and Research.

Award Amount: \$3,500 stipend, housing and round-trip travel for out-of-state students

Application Deadline: February 14, 2013

More information about the [MCHC/RISE-UP Program](#) can be found online.

Dr. James A. Ferguson Emerging Infectious Disease Fellowship Program

The Dr. James A. Ferguson Emerging Infectious Diseases Fellowship Program is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funded 9-week summer program providing educational and professional development opportunities for students from underrepresented populations and those interested in addressing health disparities related to infectious diseases. The Ferguson Fellowship Program also includes sponsorship to attend a national scientific meeting and sponsored membership to the American Public Health Association.

Award Amount: \$4,000 stipend, housing and round-trip travel for out-of-state students

Application Deadline: February 14, 2013

More information about the [Ferguson Fellowship Program](#) can be found online.

FY 2013 Grants Information

Attention SAMHSA Grant Applicants Required Electronic Grant Application Submission



Beginning in Fiscal Year 2013, SAMHSA discretionary grant applications, including new and continuation, must be submitted electronically through [Grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov). **SAMHSA will not accept paper applications** except when a waiver of this requirement is approved by SAMHSA.

Individual applicants may request a waiver of electronic submission, for instance, if they do not have the technological means or their physical location receives poor quality or intermittent connection to the internet. More information about a waiver and the process to apply will be forthcoming on the SAMHSA website in November and in each Funding Announcement. Any questions may be directed to the Division of Grant Review, 240 276-1199.

Information on the advance registration necessary to submit applications in Grants.gov may be found on the portal website. The Organization Registration Checklist, found in the link below, provides registration guidance for a company, institution, state, local or tribal government, or other type of organizations submitting for the first time through Grants.gov. While registration takes approximately 3-5 business days, Grants.gov recommends that applicants allow 4 weeks for completion of all steps in the registration process. **SAMHSA strongly encourages any organization intending to apply to a SAMHSA program to follow the Organization Registration Checklist and to register now.**

- The Organization Registration Checklist is a PDF document provided by Grants.gov.
http://www.grants.gov/assets/organizationregcheck_092112.pdf (PDF - 1MB)



We are writing to you today to announce and introduce you to a initiative at the Center for Native American Youth - Champions for Change. Senator Dorgan and our team invite you to engage in our work through this new program. We need you and inspirational Native youth across the country to apply and help spread the word about Champions for Change and the Center.

The Champions for Change (CFC) program, a spin-off of a White House initiative, recognizes and encourages inspirational Native youth (ages 14 to 24) working in their tribal or urban Indian communities to promote hope and make a positive impact.

The Center is calling for young Native Americans across Indian Country to submit their stories of leadership and service in tribal and urban Indian communities, schools, and programs across the country. Champions include individuals who initiate programs, events, or other efforts to improve the lives of fellow Native youth and Indian Country. The Center invites youth to get creative - submissions can be in a written or video form. These stories will be collected and reviewed by the Center and five finalists will be selected and recognized at a spring 2013 event in Washington, DC.

In addition to an all-expense-paid trip to Washington, DC, where finalists will be honored, they will also have an opportunity to participate in a mentorship pairing; serve a two-year term on a newly created Youth Advisory Board at the Center; and be eligible for consideration for a future visit from a member of the Center's board of advisors to their home community to share more about their initiative for change.

*Applications can be found at this link: http://cnay.org/Online_Application.html

*Champions for Change application deadline is January 31, 2013.

Again, we encourage you to share this information with any young leaders who you think would be interested in applying to this new and exciting program. Thank you for your continued support!

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING TO FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES AND TRIBAL CONSORTIA

Funding to Support Public Safety Projects in Indian Country Available

WASHINGTON – The Department of Justice today announced the opening of their comprehensive grant solicitation period for funding to support public safety, victim services and crime prevention improvements for American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. The department's Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) will be posted at 9:00 p.m. EST today at www.justice.gov/tribal/open-sol.html.

"Through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation we have made it easier for tribes to tap much-needed federal funding for critical needs, such as violence against women," said Acting Associate Attorney General Tony West. "We have made excellent progress in restoring a healthy government-to-government relationship with tribal nations, but we are far from finished with our work."

CTAS is administered by the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The funding can be used to enhance law enforcement; bolster adult and juvenile justice systems; prevent and control juvenile delinquency; serve sexual assault, domestic violence and elder victims; and support other efforts to combat crime. To view the fact sheet on the FY 2013 CTAS, visit www.justice.gov/tribal/ctas2013/ctas-factsheet.pdf.

Applications for CTAS are submitted through the Justice Department's Grants Management System (GMS) which enables grantees to register and apply for CTAS online. Applicants should register early, but no later than Tuesday, March 5, 2013, in order to resolve difficulties in advance of the application deadline.

The FY 2013 CTAS reflects improvements and refinements from earlier versions. Feedback was provided to the department during tribal consultations and listening sessions, from a specially developed assessment tool about the application experience and from written comments from applicants and grantees.

For the FY2013 CTAS, a tribe or tribal consortium will submit a single application and select from nine competitive grant programs referred to as purpose areas. This approach allows the department's grant-making components to consider the totality of a Tribal nation's overall public safety needs. The deadline for submitting applications in response to this grant announcement is 9:00 p.m. EST on Tuesday, March 19, 2013.

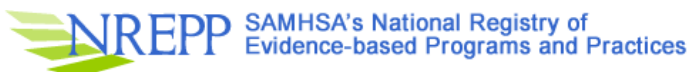
The nine purpose areas are:

- Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS)
- Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA)
- Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BJA)
- Corrections and Correctional Alternatives (BJA)
- Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (OVW)
- Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC)
- Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program (OVC)
- Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)
- Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)

Tribes or tribal consortia may also be eligible for non-tribal government-specific federal grant programs and are encouraged to explore other funding opportunities for which they may be eligible. Additional funding information may be found at www.grants.gov or the websites of individual agencies.

Today's announcement is part of the Justice Department's ongoing initiative to increase engagement, coordination and action on public safety in tribal communities. ●

Important and Helpful Links



NREPP is a searchable online registry of [more than 240 interventions](#) supporting mental health promotion, substance abuse prevention, and mental health and substance abuse treatment. We connect members of the public to intervention developers so they can learn how to implement these approaches in their communities.

NREPP is not an exhaustive list of interventions, and inclusion in the registry does not constitute an endorsement.

Good News!

In 2011, 9.7 million (25.1%) of 12- to 20-year-olds reported past-month alcohol use, down from 10.7 million (28.8%) in 2002.

SAMHSA [2002](#) and [2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#)



[FindYouthInfo.gov](#) is an interactive online resource for youth-serving organizations and partnerships. The website provides resources to help you plan and implement effective local youth programs. Its customized tools provide you with up-to-date, cross-cutting information on federal, state, and local programs. Search a database of **evidence-based programs**, search the **map of federally funded programs** in your community, find **open funding solicitations**, and read cross-cutting federal information on **youth topics**, like positive youth development and transition-age youth. **FindYouthInfo.gov** was developed through a collaborative effort between the seventeen federal departments and agencies that comprise the Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs.



GRANT AVAILABILITY

FY 2014 Indian Highway Safety Program Application Process

The Highway Safety Act of 1966, USC Title 23, Section 402, provides U.S. Dept. of Transportation funding to assist federally recognized Indian Tribes in implementing traffic safety projects on Indian Reservations in the United States. The program is administered by the BIA Indian Highway Safety Program. Oversight is provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Region 6, Fort Worth, Texas.

Applications will be mailed to Tribal Leaders of all federally recognized Indian Tribes in March 2013.

Deadline for Submission of Proposals: May 1, 2013

A Selection Committee will review and scores all proposals. Proposals are recommended for funding based on highest scores. Projects are funded on Fiscal Year cycle (October 1 – September 30).



Fundable Priority Program Areas:

Police Traffic Services
Alcohol Countermeasures
Occupant Protection
Traffic Records

For copy of application, or questions, contact:

Algin.Young@bia.gov or
Patricia.Abeyta@bia.gov
BIA Indian Highway Safety Program
1001 Indian School Road NW, Suite 251
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104
(505) 563-3764/5371

NEWSLETTER CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions, concerns, or would like to contribute to the newsletter, please contact:

Talk to Us!

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